THE ELECTIONS.

OHIO STILL IN DOUBT.

The Democrats Claim 4,000 Majority in Pennsylvania.

Democratic Rejoicings Throughout the Country.

OHIO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Republican Candidate for Governor Supposed Elected-His Majority Only 482-The Official Vote Necessary to Decide the

The estimated majority for Hayes, republican, in all of the State, is 482, and the democratic gain 42,144. The Meial count will be necessary to positively decide the

Congratulatory Desputches from the Presi-dent-Continued Excitement Over the Elec-

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.] COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1867.
Mr. W. W. Webb, editor of the Crisis, has received the

lowing message from the President: I heartily thank you for the good news. God bless

ANDREW JOHNSON, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10-P. M.

The excitement over the election continues; both par-ties are anxiously awaiting the returns from Ashtabula ounty, the republican stronghold.

All but nine counties have been heard from, the re-

sult standing thus:—Democratic majority, 33,426; repub-lican majority, 33,755. The latter ahead 329. Both houses of the Legislature are carried by the dem-

rats, and it is thought that Thurman is elected. The counties to be heard from gave last year a republian majority of four thousand six hundred and fifty-nine, out according to the complexion of the vote a demo cratic triumph is almost certain.

A dispatch from the President, just received by Mr. Thompson, chairman of the democratic executive com'

"God biess Ohio. She has done well, and done it in

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The Legislature Positively Democratic-Both Parties Claim the State. CINCINAMI, Oct. 10, 1867.

This morning's Commercial (radical) says of the elec-

Something over fifty counties in Ohio have been heard from, and they leave Thurman with a majority of about six thousand. The remaining twenty-five or thirty counties, embracing several in the region of the Reserve, will certainly reduce these figures. Whether they will counterbalance them and place the majority on the other side, is a question which seems likely to be decided only by the official returns.

The Legislature appears to be hopelessly gone. The democrats gain Senators in the Second, Third, Sixth Seventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Twentieth districts, and probably in the Thirteenth, giving them a clear majority in the Senate of one or two, and in the House they have secured a gain of eighteen members, making a majority, with a prospect of some others yet in doubt, which will give them a working balance of from five to ten on joint ballot.

The returns from the State are still incomplete, and a election is very close, but the probability is that the amounts have carried both Houses of the General Assembly. The Governor is in doubt, but with a probability at Thurman is elected.

The Inquirer (democrat), says :-We estimate Judge Thurran's majority at 2,169. The egislature will stand as follows:—In the Senate, seveners radicals to nineveen democrats, and in the House, ity radicals to fifty-five democrats, tous giving a demosatic majority of seven on joint ballot.

The Radical Candidate Probably Elected by

One Thousand Majority. Columnus, Ohio, Oct. 10-4:15 P. M. The election returns show that Hayes is, without loubt, elected Governor by a majority of from one to two thousand, but that the Legislature is democratic by Carroll, Hocking and Noble counties are yet to hear

PENNSYLVANIA.

Nothing Authentic-The Democracy Claim 4,000 Majority in the State. Philadelphia, Oct 10-11 P. M. Nothing authentic has been heard from the State tonight. The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee claims that Sharswood has a majority of four thousand. The matter is still in doubt, and the official

The Radicals Trying to Figure Out a Majority for Their Candidate. [From the Evening Telegram of Yesterday.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1867. Rumors are affoat that Colonel Jordan, chairman of the Republican State Committee, is telegraphing throughout the country that Williams is elected Supreme Judge by from 1,000 to 1,500 majority.

PHILADRIPHIA, Oct. 10, 1867. The Philadelphia Bulletin estimates a majority for Williams, the republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, at 1,286. It also estimates the following for the Sate Legislature:—Senate—Republicans, 19; democrats, 11; doubtful, 3. House-Republicans, 54; democrats, 41; doubtful, 5. The Evening Telegraph has the following special:- Hannusburg, Oct. 10, 1867,

Pretty full and reliable returns from all portions the State indicate that the Legislature of the State will be composed as follows:—Senate—Republicans, 20; democrats, 13. House-Republicans, 55; democrats, 45.

Denial of Radical Reports-The Chairman of the Democratic Committee Claims a Demo-eratic Victory-Majority Between 3,000 and

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1867. Colonel Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says: "We have no information to change our figures. The State is certainly democratic."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10-P. M. FRILADELPHIA, Oct. 10—P. M.
Colonel Wailace, the Chairman of the Democratic State
Committee, has received positive information from the
different counties, which indicates a majority for Judge
Sharswood of from 3,000 to 8,000,

The following are the additional returns received by him:—Lawrence county shows a republican loss of 650, Monroe county gives a republican majority of 1,800—a democratic loss of 100. Beaver county shows a repub-lican loss of 500.

THE PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Repitition of the Radical Reports.
PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1867. The republican State Central Committee have addi-tional returns, and, with a liberal allowance for losses

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 10, 1867. Returns from sixty-nine districts in Alleghany county give Williams (republican) a majority of 5,876; and one borough and eleven townships are to be heard from. For State Senator, Evert's (rapublican) majority ever Barr was 5,410.

IOWA.

Reports from Four Countles-All Republican McGracon, Iowa, Oct. 10, 1867.

Iowa election returns from Clayton county give 1,200

republican majority; from Winnechick county, 750 republican; Fayette county, 750 republican, and Howard county, 525 republican majority.

THE EFFECT OF THE ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Pennsylvania and Obio Elections-Feeling of the People-Enthusiasm on the Defeat of Negro Suffrage in Ohio-How Democratic Victories Affect the South-The Policy Under the Peculiar Circumstances-The Radicals Looking Blue-The National Debt and Na-

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9, 1867. To-day a repetition of the bustle excitement and arore consequent upon reports of democratic successes

in the North, that were exhibited when the victories of Maine and California were appeared in part Maine and California were announced, is pre ented by crowded streets, the anxious and speculs oards, and the eagerness bwds around bulletin boards, and the eagerness with hich passers by ask each other for fresh news. The systone State has declared, in unmistakable nes, against the party who were pledged secure a balance of negro power in the country, and gro domination in the South. But if the stern rebuke of lar voice in Pennsylvania to the negro supremacy

and then closely watch and guard their liberties, now about to be placed in the hands of an ignorant and semi-barbarous population.

Popular reaction at the North, so long the guiding star of the South, but until lately almost invisible, has at last appeared, bright, refulgent and glittering—as a beacon to more prosperous and happer times—and has forcibly illustrated to the benighted Southerners the truth of the old axiom, "There is life in the old land yet," invoking them to bend their undivided efforts in the direction of unity, happiness and peace. The last of these great blessings is the one most ardently wheld for at the South, and any means to arrive at that goal would be gladly and cheorfully welcomed. While the people here are enthusiastic at the results of the Ohlo and Pennsylvania elections as a radical defeat, they are nevertheless extremely doubtful about democratic victories, and are far from expecting that other terms of admission to the Union will be tendered them by the newly elected and triumphant element, even when they do accede to power, which is very doubtful. They are forcibly impressed that the Southern States may possibly be admitted into the Union, with Senators and Congressmen elected by negroes, and these, combined with the Northern wing of the radical party, will be strong enough to hold the government against any democratic gains that may lensue and, who they are aware cannot take their seats for more than a year to come. The policy therefore of the people here, as I before stated, will be to defeat the admission of the State or States upon any radical constitution that may be adopted by a negro supremacy convention, which can be done in many of the Southern States where white majorities exist, until measures are inaugurated to restore them to their constitution the brief. The proposition to get into the Union by any means, no

co-operators and Northern self constituted leaders, and alreasy the newly manufactured party are panic stricken and demoralized.

The great issues at the North upon the subject of paying of the national debt are scarcely understood by the masses generally here; but they have latterly stirred themselves up to the subject of the heavy taxation so much taiked of, and are now becoming concerned in the discussions concerning the currency, the interest-bearing bonds and the relations of national banks to the people and finances. Having no voice in these matters the people here merely re-echo the profound and widespread dissatisfaction among the Northern and Western States, with the monetary and financial system of the country, which needs a thorough renovation and some cardinal changes. Should the enfranchized blacks ever at alin the controlling voice in the national issues of the day, then bondholders of the Norther, capitalists, foreign and domestic, and the country generally look out for repudiation. Let the idea once be advanced to this ignorant race that they are oppressed by heavy taxation, that great wealthy men are daily reaping the benefits of their labor, and that they and their posterity will be taxed to pay the interest on bonds held by rich men, and repudiation will most assuredly follow.

The national bank system is decidedly unpopular here. The views of Valiandigham, the spoetle of peace principles in the great West, on this vital subject, are somewhat akin to those of Henry A. Wise, the war horse of the Old Dominion. This subject will soon begin to be canvassed at the South, and the only hope for the payment of the country's debt, for which the national honor is bound, is in averting negro supremacy and establishing a white man's country at the South.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10, 7867. Outside of the republican party the election news has been received here with general pleasure, and the bulle. tin boards have been crowded all day. The colored peo-ple seem to be particularly dismayed at the fate of the amendment in Ohio.

THE RADICAL ARDISTION VIEW OF THE OCTORER ELECTIONS

THE RADICAL ABOLITION VIEW OF THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.]

It seems probable that the elections in Fennsylvania and Onio yesterday (Tuesday), were substantial triumphs for the negro-hating democracy. We are not surprised at this result, though the loss especially of the amendment in Ohio we greatly deplore. It puts in still greater jeopardy our own, in this State, whenever it shall be submitted for a vote; it endangers a similar amendment now pending in Europe, and more than all it will afneat very unfavorably the still unsettled problem of the political relations of the negro in the final reconstruction at the South. With the large registration of whites, though the actual majority vote cast may call for a convention, it is likely, in several States to be a minority of all those registered, and therefore medictual. In this way Congressional reconstruction is to be again checkmated. What greater encouragement do negro-hating Southerners need than the adverse vote of Ohio, with such a President in the White House, to do all they possibly can to resist the eata bilshment of government in the South which shall place the blacks upon an equality with the whites? White House, to do all they possibly can to resist the esta blishment of government in the South which shall place the blacks upon an equality with the whites?

We do not doubt the ultimate complete triumph of our cause. But we see in the timid and shittess maneuvring of republican managers criminal blundering which, if it involved only themselves in disappointment, we should not particularly reour case. But we see in the timid and shiftest manouvring of republican manager crimial blundering which, if it involved only themselves in disappointment, we should not particularly regret. But in the two political divisions created by the circumstances of the revolution through which we are passing, it is the misfortune of the situation that their criminal folly inflicts needless and most cruel autiering, even unto death, or living tortures worse than death, upon thousands of victims, white and blact, throughout the South, and greatly embarrasses the progress of our cause in the North. The republicans of Massachusetts, in their late Worcester Convention, over which Mr. Wilson presided, paved the way for the Chio defeat by their non-committal attitude in regard to negro suffrage as a vitally important question. Such a course was but a part of the Wilson-Fessonden republican policy. The republicans of this State resolved definitely and unqualifiedly in favor of negro suffrage, but the action of the representatives of the party at the Albany Convention, in postponing the subject beyond the November election neutralizes the moral effect of the Syracuse resolution. The republicans of Pennsylvania meanly dodged the lasus, the eignificance of which, as connected with national politics, they fully understood. Their action invited the defeat which they rienly deserve. The republicans of Ohio, in a greater degree than its spurious democracy, are responsible for the ignominious defeat of the national issue in their canvass just closed. In a most disreputable manner they refused direct to submit the question at all, and then, in view of what Congress, under military rule, dictated for the South, they felt constrained to reconsider their previous action, and to change front in the face of the enemy. With this manifest timidity and insmeerity they were in no condition to win victory.

In all this an absolute necessity is made apparent for continued hard work on the part of all abolitionists and sincere radicals everywhere.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON-GENERAL GRANT. (Washington correspondence of the Boston Post, Oct. 9.)
The latest despatches render it certain that the democracy have swept the Keystone State, while both parties are cialming a State triumph in Ohio. The emphatic condemnation of negro sufrage in Ohio settles the question as between Georgis and the State of Marythe question as between Georgia and the State of Mary-land. A prominent New York radical, who arrived here this afternoon, says the negre supremacy issue has done the mischief, and that Congress stands condemned. A frend of General Grant asked him to-day what he now thought of his declaration—"the will of the people was the iaw of the land." He replied, "The people have spoken; let them be obeyed."

VIEWS OF THE GERMAN CITY PRESS.

The New Yorker Journal says:-The political revolution which is now suddenly sweeping over the United States, threatening to over-throw the power of the radicals from Maine to California. The Purisin position occupied by the leaders of the ruling faction in regard to religious and social liberty gives an opportunity to those of our German fellow citizens, who have hitherto adhered to this party, to abanden the same, with whom it is impossible for them further to associate. The slavery question has been settled forever; other questions have arises, and new ideas have sprung us. Parties are being formed of new

combinations, and many who heretofore were repre-sented as democrats have left the ranks and gone over to the live-twenty aristocracy, and thousands of others, who formerly were on the aide of the republicans, have reinforced the people's party, which is now powerfully raising its head.

We have reason to declare that in consequence of the result of the elections a great danger has been removed from the country; for it cannot be conjectured what success on the part of the ruling party at the seat of government and in the various States might have occurred if the people had given it another opportunity to interpret their votes as an endorsement of its reckiesness and mismanagement in the administration of national affairs, as has been repeatedly done in the most inconsiderate and impudent manner whonever that party in the elections met with success. Radical vice and impertinence have reached their highest point, and in case of a victory on the part of the republicans we would not only have had to expect the suspension and the removal of the President, the establishment of a negro empire, confication in the South, increase of the national debt and of the taxes, repudiation, &c., but even the extension of the military reconstruction administration over the States of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky. reconstruction administration ware. Maryland and Kentucky.

The New York Demokrat marvels :-And the fall elections have no national significance. Those who were misled, held and propagated this opinion, will have their eyes opened and see what are the facts. They will make good their dereliction by redoubted zeal for a good cause.

REJOICINGS IN ALBANY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1867. ublic rejoicing this evening over the result of the ber election. Salutes, torchlight processions, bands of music and a tumult generally expressed the satisfaction of the Albanians. Among the transparencies was one stating that "Ohio has been Wade and found wanting," and another promising forty thousand democratic majority for New York. The demonstration in honor of the supposed democratic victory was fully as en-thusiastic as the one in the afternoon in he nor of Gen-

REJOICINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1867. This city is illuminated, bonfires are burning and one hundred guns are being fired over the Democratic victo

The democrate are now firing one hundred guns on Federal Hill in bonor of the result of the late elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 10, 1867. noon to-day in honor of the recent democratic victories Bangon, Me., Oct. 10, 1867.

The democracy of this city are firing one hundred guns in honor of the democratic victories in Pennsylva-nia and Ohio. PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 10, 1867. One hundred guns are being fired here in honor of the

Waterrows, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1867.
The late democratic victories are being celebrated here
being of cannon. Bands of mosic are parading
the streets and the democrats are feeing very jubilant.

PROPOSED NEW POLITICAL PARTY IN PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Wreck of the Radicals—Proposition of Conservative Republicans of Phindelphia To Form a New Party to the Exclusion of Extremists and Fanaties.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1867, 12 O'Clock Midnight.
An important political movement is on foot in this city, looking to the establishment of a new party. The matter is in the hands of active conservative repubicans, who propose to commence active operations and licans, who propose to commence active operations and to enter the next campaign prepared to battle vigorously in support of principles that, it is thought, will bring the masses to them. Several gentlemen who have heretofore acted with the radicals but who do not endorse the negro equality platform, were waited upon to-day and asked to give the New Citizens party, which is the name proposed, their support. It is the intention of the inaugurators to exclude fanatics like Kelley and to place before the public for their support those who have not been extremists on either side. The soldiers will not be forgotten, and a cardinal plank will be the recognition of their claims, which the radicals have ignored.

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Nomination of Candidates for State Offices-General Grant Recommended as the Re-publican Candidate for President. BALTIMORE, Oct. 10, 1867.

The Republican State Convention met in this city today and made the following nominations:-

day and made the following nominations:—

For Governor—Judge Hugh L. Bond.

For Attorney General—H. H. Goldsborough, of Talbot,
For Comptroller—F. Schly, of Frederick.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—W. W. Seabrook,
of Anne Arundel.

For Superintendent of Labor and Agriculture—Randolph Jones, of St. Marys.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:—

Resolved, That the republican party of Maryland, in con-

The resolutions adopted were as longers.

Resolved, That the republican party of Maryland, in convention assembled, afhere firmly to the principles of manhood suffrage, universal and uniform education and the payment of the national debt, and piedge themselves "to light it out on that line."

The second resolution advocates public education for all the children of the State and the maintenance of the present

Resolved, That the republicans of Maryland, in convention assembled, recommend to the republican party of the Union General Urses S, Grant as their candidate for President of the United States. The resolution was opposed, and a vote being taken by counties was adopted—yeas 64, nays 17.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SURPRISE AND ESCAPE OF BURGLARS,-Henry Spech. proprieter of a lager beer saloon at No. 197 Johnson street, E. D., was awakened about two o'clock yesterday morning by a notes in his saloon, and entering the place to ascertain the cause, he saw two strangers make a sudden exit through a rear window. On examining the saloon, spech found a jimmy jring on the floor, but missed the contents of his money drawer and a quantity of cigars. The thieves effected an entrance to the saloon by prying open a rear window with the jimmy which they abandoned in their precipitate flight.

CONCLUSION OF A PROTRECTED INQUEST.—In the early

part of August last information reached Coroner Smith that a child named Oscar Zerrman died at the renidence of its parents, 255 Grand street, E. D., from the effects of a blow on the head with a slipper in the hands of a woman named Rosa McKelvey, a resident of the same tenement. On inquiring into the affair the Corner was informed that the child had been interred on a certificate of death from cholera infantum, signed by Pr. Groux, who, it appears, had frequently seen the child previous to its death. The Coroner tereuppon caused the body to be exhumed, directed Dr. Joseph Creamer to hold a post mortem examination, and a jury was impanelled. On examining the child's head Dr. Creamer found an abrasion or bruise which, in his comion, was sufficient to cause death. A large amount of testimony was taken by the jury during its various sessious, the substance of which was that the motherfof deceased, Rosa McKelvey and other tenants of the same house, were engaged in a ferce fight a day or two previous to the child's death, and that during the melec the child was struck upon the head with a slipper by Rosa McKelvey. This latter fact was sworn to by the mother of deceased, and stoutly denied by the accused. The last session held by the jury was on Wednesday night, when the evidence was submitted to them, and after a protracted deliberation they found that Occar Zerrana came to his death by cholera infantum. They were then discharged by the Coroner, who, it is understood, will submit the papers to the District Attorney. dence of its parents, 285 Grand street, E. D., from the

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Departure of Secretary Seward for Auburn-Secretary Seward left town early yesterday morning. He had been stopping with Mr. Weed at his residence in

He had been stopping with Mr. Weed at his residence in Tweifth street.

Departure of Postmaster General Randall.
Postmaster General Randail left the Astor House at seven o'clock last night for Washington.

Return of the Turkish Minister to Washington.

M. Blacque, the Turkish Minister, who arrived in this city in the morning train of Wednesday from Washington, having come here to witness the marriage of his niece, Miss Fannie Louisa Mott, granddaughter of the late Dr. Valentine Mott, left for Washington on the half-past seven P. M. train last evening. The wedding cerumony, which was performed according to the Epseopatian ritual by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the parish of the Incarnation, was made an occasion of great celast and gossip in Isshionable Circles. M. Blaque was accompanied by his son, who was also a guest at the weeding. The distinguished representative has been very quies in his movements, few except his most intimate friends being aware of his whereabouts in the city.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 11, 1867.
The government is making arrangements to have the day is trial, evidence and arguments reported by sten raphers for preservation in book form.

CITY POLITICS.

THE CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

ns in the Camp Between Them and the Radicals-Speech of Rufus Andrews-Why the Conservatives Were Excluded from the Syracuse Convention-A Bid for the Ger-man Vote-The Exclse Law To Be Modified -Expose of the Wire Pulling at Syracuse. A large number of the prominent members of the con-

servative republican party of this State and city assem-bled last evening at the rooms corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, for the purpose of heating the es from the Syracuse Convention. It was prowell as one recommending the adoption of Mr. Andrews' report, was referred to the Executive Committee. After saction of some routine business Mr. Andrew

the transaction of some routine business Mr. Andrews spoke as follows:—

Absence from the city has prevented me from meeting you at an earlier day to address you on the subject of the action of the Syracuse Convention on the question of admitting your delegates to that body. It is due to mysell to say that at the time I was chosen a delegate I was not in the city and had no knowledge that the republicans of my assembly district contemplated electing mee to that position until I saw my mane in the liss published in the daily papers. My first intention was to decline the honor, in accordance with a previous determination to take no part in nominating conventions of local political machine management. I was called upon by many persons long known in the republican party and urged not to decline, but to exert myself to secure an adjustment of all difficulties and a harmonious feeling among all who desired to unite in support of the republican ticket at the coming November election, and to take part in the approaching fresidential contest of 1868. It was stated to me, and the fact was not without my personal knowledge, that there existed great cause of complaint against what claimed to be the regular organization of the party in the city, and that the machinery of the organization was so controlled by a clique, or close corporation, that good and sound republicans were not only escluded from participation in their proceedings, but even from membership of the association. It was also represented that by reason of this exclusion the party was greatly shorn of its strength, and many of its supporters were kept from doing the good they might otherwase do for the cause. Again the matter of the existence of two organizations, each claiming to be the regular and each making the claim with equal persistence, leading to much conficient and sonetimes to disorganization and consequent defeat, was fully discussed. It was suggested that I could probably induce the State Convention to take some measures to harmonize conflicting in people as to remove any doubt as to our ability to carry the State at the next election. It was forther stated that there was a necessity that the doors of the Association should be thrown open to admit those who, from error of judgment, perhaps, had taken part in the Philadelphia and Cleveland conventions of last year, but also were now heart and soul with the party; willing to work caracestly for the cause if they could be respectfully received and allowed to act with the party and its associations without being oblived to undergo a state of probation for alleged past offences. Among those with whom I conversed were officers and soldiers bearing henorable scars, who had fought through the war to suppress the re-bellion and had not voted any but the republicant ticket, although they had taken part in the proceedings at the Cleveland and Philadelphia conventions. These alleged that they could not be admitted on equal terms with others into the association of the so-called radical party. I was convinced that great irregularities existed and that a consolidation of the two organizations would tend to largely increase our vote in the city and State, and for those reasons I accepted the position of delegate from this organization, in the hope that I might render some humble service, at least, in urging the Convention to examine into the state of the organizations hore and do what seemed just and proper to give all Union men an opportunity to join the ranks on equal and just terms. At a meeting of the delegation on the Saurday preceding the assembling of the Convention at Syracuse in this city. How well I discharged the theory to be selected chairman, and full power was given me to represent the condition of the organizations and to take such action as in my judgment seemed has the honor to be selected chairman, and full power was given me to represent the condition of the organizations and to take such action as in my judgment seemed has the honor for selection of the proceedings were published in the journals of t proceeded in a body and took seats on the floor of the hall. The Chairman of the State Contral Committee called the Convention to order, and Senator Gibson having been previously properly manipulated and in structed to give us no show on the floor of the house was chosen temporary chairman. After delivery of a written speech, which somebody had prepared for him the calling of the roll of delegates in their order alpha batically by comuties was proceeded with. Whe

New York he attempted to ignore our list and called only the other delegation, passing on rot the county of Ningars. Those who were present will not forget the scene that followed or the disgraceful attempt of the chairman to override all parliamentary rules to prevent us from being heard in the Convestion. Most of the delegates from the country saw the manifest injustice of his rulings, and by resolution ordered our list of delegates to be read and the whole matter referred to the Committee on Contested Seats. Fortunately, although it was not intended by the chairman that they should be, the committee were men of honor and integrity, and, after listening, to the facts presented on behalf of each delegation, reported that they were antified that great irregularities existed in the republicas organization in this city, and that it was the duty of the Convention to take some steps to harmonize conflicting laterests and settle all difficulties here. Their decision on the question of fregularity was against us, based upon the resolution of the Convention and the Democratic State ticket. The Germania Assembly building, where several salves were fired in front of the building, where several salves were fired in front of the building, where several salves were fired in front of the building, where several salves were fired in front of the building, where several salves were fired in front of the building, where several salves were fired in front of the building, where several salves were fired in front of the building, where several salves were fired in front of the building, where several salves were fired in front of the building, where several salves were fired in front of the building, where several salves were fired in front of the building, where several salves were fired to celebrate the theorems and enthusiated with Chinese lanterna, and in front of the building, where several salves were fired to celebrate the democratic State clections, a large and cultusiated with Chinese lanterna, and in front of the build

through at a late bour and when a majority of the deligated had gone to then home we return from meith which we entered it, leaving all the blesing, as we had done during the day, to a tew of the so-called radical delegation, who seemed to thisk that they were doing much to increase the attength of the cause of a great party by such manifestations towards those of whom it may be said that they rocked the cradle of the republican party in its infancy and have never descrited the flag. Atter our delegation retired I returned to the convention for the puspose of conversing with the members and endeavoring to secure the passage of a resolution in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Contested Seats, and I was net on all sides with the assurance that it should be passed before the Convention adjourned. But the subject of the nominations occupied the time till late at night, when nearly all the members from the interior and western parts of the State had gone home, and the so-called radical delegation, anticipating such resolution and remaining in their cests, composed a majority of all present, and voted down the resolution of senator Madesu, which simply instructed the State Central Committee to inquire into the alleged abuses and take steps to remedy them, if found to exist. Why such a resolution as this was voted down by the May when the subject of the produce harmony in the party and give it strength and power as an organization. Thus ended our effort to produce harmony in the party and give it strength and power as an organization. Thus ended our effort to produce harmony in the party and give it strength and power as an organization. We strength and power, as and it is not all other and an insumangement. The question now arises—What is our duty as republicans in reference to the first party which stood by the government in the prosecution of the exit of the members of this organization, if not have a subject to the subject of the party strength and power, as an it is peak the prosecution of t

meet the exigencies of the situation and protect slike the blacks and the whites for years to come, but a covernment military in its character. It is the only form of government that will give security to life and property, and prevent a conflict between the races. The time has not come when any reconstruction will admit of the withdrawal of our forces or of the exercise of military supervision over these States. A military government under the direction of General Grant, with men like Sheridan and Sickies to administer the law, is the best and safest that can be adopted till the blacks can be educated to understand what government mens, and how'st is to be supported and maintained. Eventually, when the colored race becomes sufficiently educated to understand its duty, it will be found that universal amnesty, with qualified suffrage dependent upon intelligence, will present the only secure basis of permanent civil government for those States. It will be said that this differs with Congress and the republican party in their present views of those measures. Admit it; but this differs with Congress is trying an experiment, and making an boness effort to give those States a republican form of government. Their plan may succeed, and if it does I shall reloice at the result; but this does not deprive me of the privilege of entertaining and expressing my views upon these questions. I do not believe in any distinction of race or color in conferring the right to vote, but I do believe that no man ought to vote who has so sufficient intelligence to read and understand the constitution and laws of the land; and, if you please, the Bible and the Declaration of Independence. Apply this test to the voters of this city, and the democratic party would find their numbers beautifully less, and, in my judement, this would give us a better city government. Again, I differ with some of the party on the question of existe. I think the present has opposite and the voters of this city, and the democratic party, in the subject of the r The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE RADICAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COM-

The Fire Commissioners Requested to Re-seind Their Resolutions Placing Political Restrictions on the Firemen. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Repub-lican (radical) General Committee was held at the headquarters, corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, last evening, Mr. Ira O. Miller in the chair. The only husiness transacted was the deputing of Messrs. Robert L. Darragh, Nathan C. Kingsley and Alexander McLeod to wait upon the Fire Commissioners and request them to reached the resolution lately passed prohibiting members of the Fire Department from being delegates to any political convention.

MASS MEETING OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRACY.

and the German Democratic State campaign organization and their constituents held a grand powwow at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night in ratification of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention and the Democratic State ticket. The Germania Asser

The resolutions proposed were then read endorsing the platform and nominations of the Democratic State Convention and alluding to the defeat of the radical party in the elections on fuesday as a victory of true democracy against the spirit of intolerance and fanaticism; and that the Germans is the Empire State are determined to do the same in the ensuing election of this State. The resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote, and resolved that they shall be published.

Mr. Joachimsens submitted a report on the part of the delegations who represented the German organizations at the Democratic State Convention of the proceedings and results of that Convention. The report was also adopted.

Mr. Wolfmann, in behalf of a committee previously appointed, reported the result of the operations in behalf of the nominations made by the two German democratic organizations—the nomination of Alderman Loew for County Clerk, &c.—the information furnished being considered satisfactory.

Mr. Russman submitted resolutions nominating Mr. Joachimson a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and that this candidate is to be recommended to the Tammany Judicial Convention.

On motion of Dr. Mericle a committee of three, composed of Messrs. Oxwald Ottendorfer, Jacob Koshler and Ernst Simon, was appointed to take action in behalf of the nomination thus made.

Addresse were delivered by Messra. John Maschowski and Dr. Merkle. The latter delivered an oldfishioned democratic discourse, which fully aroused the spirit of enthusiasm of the assembly, and cheers were given for the people of Ohlo in endorsement of the success of this stronghold of true democracy. The speaker denounced the republican party as the originator of the rivivi war, and accused the same of the breaking up of our time honored constitution. The ruin of our financial affairs and the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press during the war, and as present—in time of the republican party while it has all the time the impodence to represent itself as the champion of

On motion of Mr. Locassan the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE GERMAN RADICALS. Candidates Must Give Pledges of Opposition

Candidates Must Give Pledges of Opposition to the Excise Laws.

The German republicans of the Fourth Congressional district met last night at 78 Rudson street. After a speech by Mr. Theodore Glaubenskiee, the following resolutions were offered by G. Beyerlee and adopted:—Resolved, That we, the German republicans of the Fourth Congressional district cheerfully ratify the platform adopted by the Syracuae Convention, regretting only that the expression of its several paragraphs is not given in such a clear and distinct way as we should have wished and expected it. The last resolution (on prohibitory laws) we find entirely too weak and insufficient to oustaste; and Resolved, That we will not vote for any andidate of any republican state convention until a clear and satisfactory quarantee of his opinions and action in regard to such laws, and in accordance of his opinions and action in regard to such have and in accordance with the views of the radical Congress of the last year, and who will piedge themselves to act accordingly.

THE MOZART ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS. The Nominations Last Evening.

The Mozart Democratic Conventions to nominate can didates for the Assembly met last evening in the twenty didates for the Assembly met last evening in the twentyone different districts of the city. A number of nominations was made, but many of the conventions adjourned
without coming to a choice, as follows:—First District,
Charles Moore: Second district, adjourned; Fifth district, Daniel Reilly; Fourth district, adjourned; Fifth district, Daniel Reilly; Fourth district, adjourned; Fifth Monshan; Sixth district, Frederick
Zimmer; Seventh district, adjourned; Eighth district,
adjourned; Ninth district, adjourned; Twelfth district,
adjourned; Thirteenth district, adjourned; Sexteenth district, James W. Girard, Jr.; Seventeenth district, adjourned; Eighteenth district, adjourned; Nineteenth district, William L. Wiley; Twentieth district,
Henry Chausen, Jr.; Twenty-first district. William B.
McCartist.

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

eral towns of Suffolk county in the County and Assembly Conventions met at Riverbead on Tuesday, and nom-

bly Conventions met at Riverhead on Tuesday, and nominated Martin Willetts for sheriff, Orrille B. Akerly for county clerk, William R. Post for member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention assembled at Riverhead on the same day, and nominated George W. Smith for sheriff, Stephen C. Rogers for county clerk, James M. Halsey for member of Assembly.

To-morrow the convention to put in nomination a democratic candidate for State Sonator for the first Senatorial District, comprising Richmond, Queens and Sufficie counties, meets at Jamaica, at twelve o'clock. There are several gentlemen named in connection with the office from the three counties, but the nomination, according to routine, belongs to Suffolk.

NEW YORK STATE POLITICS.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1867. The Sixth Judicial District Convention met in this city to-day. Delegates were present from Broome, Chekins, Tioga and Schuyler counties. Judge John M. Parker, the present incumbent, was renominated.

The Convention of the Twenty-fourth Scantorial District, Broome, Tioga and Tompkins counties, met yesterday in Owego, and nominated for Scantor O. W. Chapman, of Binghamton, in place of Ezra W. Cornell.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 10, 1867. The Democratic Convention to-day renominated Amo-Robbins for Senator by accumuation.

AQUATICS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Conclusion of the Inter-State Amateur Re-

The third and last day's races of the Inter-State Regatta Amateur Association has just closed here in the most brilliant manner. There was a very large crowd of people assembled on the east bank of the river, which was considerably augmented as the hour for the races to commence approached. It is proper to state here that the regatta may be truly said to have been a very marked and decided success, from its inception on Tues-day to the pulling of the last oar in triumph to-night; and the admirable spirit in which the entire and compli cated programme was conceived and carried out has reflected the highest credit upon the officers and man-

agers of this initial amateur regatts for the year 1867.
The character of the races to-day was, of course, much improved by the predominant participancy of the champions of the various clubs in the closing trials of skill. pions of the various clubs in the closing trials of skill. At twelve o'clock to-day the entire programme for the last scenes was changed by the Executive Committee, partly for the reason that there was a great desire to row a series of return matches to further test the skill of the eminent champions of the regatta. And yet, again, after the contestants had assembled at the boathouses their influence was so strong with the officers of the regatta that several new and additional changes were made at that late hour in the programme, all of which, however, while they delayed the general execution of the trials, were calculated to lend new interest to the occasion.

occasion.

THE FIRST RACE

was for and in four-oared shells, third degree, Magenta. The Mutuals, of Albany, entered the J. R. Linds-ley—H. Wigant, stroke; James Brooksby, G. Swartz, C. Armttage, bow; H. Wilkes, conwain. The Ringgold Boat Club, of Newburg, entered the A. Smith Ring—Daniel, McMillian, stroke; John H. Stanton, David S. Sicle; Thomas Shaw, Jr., bow; no coxwain; colors white. The starting time was two o'clock and twenty nine minutes. This race was rowed by men who never pulled in a race before. Consequently the start was not an animated one, and the crews of all boats were still pulling slowly along after passing the grand stand, at which point the Smith Ring was shead, which position she maintained as she rounded the stakeboat. The A. Smith Ring came to the score in 22.8. The J. R. Lindsley came in in 26:10.

as she rounded the stakeboat. The A. Smith Ring came to the score in 22.8. The J. R. Lindsley came in in 26.10.

THE SECOND RACE

was commenced for sincle sculls, first degree. Mr. Pepinbrink, of the Albany Mutuals, entered the C. G. Cook; Edward Smith, of the New York Atlanta Club, entered the paper boat George A. Waters, of Troy, Anthony Graves catered the Adam Cook; W. H. Snyder entered boat W. R. Hills: Ploneers, of Albany, entered the boat Spray; William Randell, of Portland, Mc, entered the boat Bob Williams; J. Tyler, Jr., entered the boat Spray; William Randell, of Portland, Mc, entered the boat Bob Williams; J. Tyler, Jr., entered the boat Spray; William Randell, of Portland, Mc, entered the boat Bob Williams; J. Tyler, Jr., entered the boat Spray; William Randell, of Portland, Mc, entered the boat Boat Williams; J. Tyler, Jr., entered the boat Stoke position at the starting point was a most absorbing one and attracted the intenne gaze of the people. The eye, straining from the west shore of the river, from the grand stand and the pudge's floating stand situated in the river, was most eager and passionate. Everybody was eagerly intent at this and the few subsequent moments, upon the starting of the goodly champions, which took place at three o'clock, twenty-one minutes and two seconds. At the start it appeared that only four boats were in the race. As they rieft the starting point the boats were abreast. Approaching the judge's floating stand. Randall, the red-abrired Fortlander, was not quite even with the others, and the four passed the grand stand again nearly abreast, and so remained for a considerable time previous to reaching the turning point. Here the contestants nerved themselves to well night unsurpassable speed, turning the stakeboat within twenty-four seconds of each other. On the homestreth, and as they neared the score the popular enthusiasm ran exceedingly high and bots were freely made and taken that Randall, the red-abrired py made and taken that Randall, the score the popular enthusia

THE THIRD RACE

to Randall, and the sympathy and heavy cheering of the immense crowd that had by this time gathered all around the course. Randall came in 126:27.

Was in double sculls, second degree, the Mutual Club, of Albany, entering the Wink, rowed by Emory and Gook; and the Josh Ward rowed by Story and Mr. William Kidd, of Albany. The race was won by the Josh Ward, Kidd pulling. Time of the Ward was 25:04. Her contestant, the Wink, withdrew before reaching the stake-boat, being pulled by Whitney and Dutten.

Was for double sculls, first degree. The Mutuals, of Albany, entered the boat Wink, rowed by W. H. Snyder and C. Pepinbrink; colors Magenta, champion. The Quinsignmon Club, of Worcester, Mass., entered the Josh Ward at the last moment, rowed by Hamilton and Brown, The Portland Club entered the Ned Green, rowed by Robert Williams and Wilham Randall. This race had its origin in a challonge suggested by an alleged accidental defeat yesteriay of the Mutuals, arising from a slight physical weakness of one of their members. The race, however, did not take piace on the basis of this allegation. Like the previous contest, it was a most striking and absorbing trial of aquatic power, skill and genius. The fourth race was won by the Wink in 23:47, the time of her opponent, the Ward, being 20:11.

With this race ended the first regatta in the waters of the upper Hudson, with satisfication to all concerned and instruction to the people of this region.

PRESENYATION OF THE FIXES.

The medals were presented to the victorious contestants by Colonel Stoughton, President of the Association, services were of an imponing character, and passed of in excellent style and humor.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

The prizes were awarded as follows:—

First Day,—Six-cared gigs, the association gold medal, first degree, to the Mutual Club, of Albany; the Gui cke, of New York, it will be remembered, having broken an oer lock. Each of the Mutual Club, of Albany; the Gui cke, of New York, it will be remembered. Having broken an oer lock. Each of the William Ran

class medals.

Third Day.—First race four-cared shells, third degree, won by Finggold Club, of Newburg, boat, Smith Ring grize, association medal and badge to each of the rowwon by Finggoid course, which is a second to the rowfig crew, second Race—Single sculls, first degree, William Randail, of the Lima Boat Ciub, of Portland, Me.; association medal.

Third Race—Double sculls, second degree; won by
Story and William Kidd; boat, Josh Ward; two association class gold medals.

Fourth Race—Double sculls, won by Wink, W. H.
Snyder and H. Truax rowing; two association class

medals.
The total amount of medals conferred was two thou sand dollars, gold value.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7. John R. Ridge died at Grass Valley October 5. He was a California politician, post and journalist, and his father was Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's bark Gara

The Western Union Telegraph Company's bark Gara.
Bell arrived from Piover Bay, bringing a portion of the
employes of the company. The Nightingale salled the
same day, September 16, and is momentarily expected
with the remainder.
The Savage Mining Company have declared a dividend
of \$150 per foot for september.
The abigments of wheat during the month of September were 600,258 sacks, valued at \$1,264,396. Flour
is firm and in good demand at \$7 a \$7 25. Wheat.—
Holders firmer; vales at \$2 25 a \$3 30. Legal tenders,